

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)
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August 19th, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 70, 4 p.m. 79; Humidity...94, 64.

August 19th, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 86, 4 p.m. 88; Humidity...78, 69.

No. 8551

第七十一大周年三統宣

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1911.

一月

第一十二月八英港香

009 VOL. AVER.
Simeon Corp. 10 Cents.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

STRIKERS DISPERSED BY THE TROOPS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 19, 9 a.m.

A number of strikers while attempting to hold up the Irish mail-trains at Fishguard had to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

The crews of the warships at Portsmouth have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to perform garrison duty.

An attempt was made to derail a train near York.

MARYLEBONE STATION GARRISONED.

Durban, August 19, 9 a.m.

Marylebone railway station has been shut since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is garrisoned by soldiers, as a night attack by the strikers is feared. Engines are manned by men of the Royal Engineers, who are patrolling the line as far as Neasden.

INSURING AGAINST STRIKE DAMAGE.

Durban, August 19, 9 a.m.

A number of insurances against loss of damage from strikes are being effected at Lloyds.

LONDON DOCK DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, Aug. 19, 2.20 p.m.

A final settlement of the London Dock dispute has been arranged.

SOLDIERS AT LONDON TERMINI.

London, Aug. 19, 2.20 p.m.

Extraordinary scenes are being witnessed at the London railway termini. Soldiers are on guard with fixed bayonets and bivouacs on the platforms.

HOME OFFICE STATEMENT.

London, August 19, 2.20 p.m.

A Home Office statement was issued last night to the effect that the strike had produced a widespread though only partial disruption of traffic.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Considerably more than two-thirds of the men are remaining at their posts. The companies are receiving numerous applications for employment.

The military authorities report that the situation is thoroughly under control. 5,000 special constables have been enrolled.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Buxton have been engaged with the strikers and the companies' representatives with a view to an amicable settlement on fair terms being arrived at.

PERFECT TRANQUILLITY IN LONDON.

Durban, August 19, 8.25 p.m.

A Home Office report issued this afternoon states that perfect tranquillity prevails in London. A reduced but effective system is maintained and ample provisions are coming in.

It adds that the Port of London is now working at almost full activity. No serious riots have taken place in the United Kingdom. Several attempts were made to day to derail trains and many minor acts of violence are reported. Undoubtedly the continual despatch of troops to the threatened areas is the most important influence in securing peaceful methods.

The liberality of the railway companies is shown in rewarding the tonstrikers and the passengers raising subscriptions for them.

RIOTS AT LLANELLY.

Durban, Aug. 19, 9.20 p.m.

At Llanelly strikers boarded a train and pulled off the engine-driver and fireman. The Worcestershires hurried up and fired a first volley over the heads of the strikers and two others at a lower elevation.

POSITION AT LIVERPOOL.

Durban, Aug. 19, 9.20 p.m.

At Liverpool the situation hourly becomes worse and unless fresh supplies of food are obtained the poor will suffer most acutely.

Separate conferences between the Government, managers and men are still sitting and keeping up constant communication with each other.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON STATIONS CLOSED.

London, August 20, 12.45 a.m.

The local services in London continue, though considerably reduced. The termini at Common Street, Holborn and ten other stations are closed, besides the North London Railway, which is completely stopped. The southern suburbs, however, show some improvement.

OBSTACLE IN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 20, 12.45 a.m.

The chief obstacle in the negotiations is apparently the railway companies' refusal to recognise the Union.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has arranged a meeting with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Buxton, and the railwaymen and believes that the difficulties are not insurmountable.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

To-day's general situation is summed up in a leading article appearing in the "Westminster Gazette," which states that neither the companies nor the men have made good their predilections and boasts. The companies have not prevented a serious dislocation, and the men have not produced the general paralysis they threatened.

The Amalgamated Society declares that 250,000 men are out but the managers characterise this as an exaggeration.

Attacks have been made on signal boxes and telegraph lines have been cut in various districts but the military report shows that the lines as a whole are well controlled.

LIGHTERMEN'S DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, August 20, 7.40 a.m.

An agreement has been reached in connection with the lightermen's dispute thus completing the London docks settlement.

MOB STONES POLICE AND SOLDIERS.

London, August 20, 7.40 p.m.

As a train was approaching Llanelly the mob

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S EXPLANATION.

Durban, Aug. 20, 4.15 p.m.

An officer warned the strikers, but without avail. The Riot Act was read but the crowd continued to laugh and jeer at the officer who fired in the air. The people were still unmoved. Then the troops fired and four persons, it is feared, were mortally wounded. The mob was then dispersed after three volleys were fired.

OBSTACLE IN NEGOTIATIONS.

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SERVICE RE-OPENED AT MANCHESTER.

London, August 20, 7.10 a.m.

The Central Station at Manchester has been re-opened and London and Liverpool trains have arrived. A two hour service with Liverpool has been started and the public are enthusiastic at the resumption.

RAILWAY SETTLEMENT TERMS.

London, Aug. 20, 11.55 p.m.

The terms of the railway settlement provide that the strike terminates forthwith and the men's leaders are doing their utmost to induce the men to return. All the strikers are to be reinstated unpenalised. Conciliation Boards will deal forthwith with questions in dispute and the Government have assured the railway companies that they will introduce legislation next session providing for any increase of charges entailed by an increase of wages.

STRIKE SETTLED.

London, August 20, 8.10 a.m.

The railway strike has been settled.

THE COMMISSION ACCEPTED.

Durban, Aug. 20, 10.40 a.m.

Both parties undertake to accept the findings of the Commission and any questions arising from the interpretation of the agreement is to be submitted to the Board of Trade.

Sir William Guy Granet,

general manager of the Midland Railway, and Mr. Clougher, deputy chairman of the North Western Railway, on behalf of the railway companies, and four Union representatives on behalf of the men, signed the agreement.

FROM PESSIMISM TO OPTIMISM.

Durban, August 20, 10.40 a.m.

A change from pessimism to optimism set in during the evening when it was known that Mr. Asquith had suddenly returned to town and that Mr. Lloyd George had summoned a conference in the middle of a dinner.

It is believed that the events at Llanelly greatly impressed those attending the conference.

The troops made several

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AT PEACE.

London, Aug. 21, 7.45 a.m.

Tranquillity prevails throughout the country, including Liverpool and Birkenhead.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

London, Aug. 21, 7.45 a.m.

An official statement has been published which states that order has been restored at Llanelly, and that the railwaymen were not responsible for the rioting.

Men are returning to work.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

PROPOSAL FROM THE COMMONWEALTH.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 19, 8.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that Victoria is asking the other States of the Commonwealth to join in holding an Empire Exhibition in one of the principal Australian capitals in 1912 or 1913.

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HOME CRICKET.

SHARING GATE RECEIPTS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, Aug. 19, 8.35 a.m.

The Marylebone C. C. have decided to invite both Jessop and Hales to join the team for Australia and to invite Warner to captain the team.

Regarding the sharing of the gate and stand receipts in the triangular matches in 1912 the countries must make their own arrangements. It is decided to recommend that if, after the second match between any two countries, neither side has secured an advantage, the third match is playable to a finish.

This will have to be submitted to an Imperial Cricket Conference.

COUNTY RESULTS.

Durban, Aug. 20, 5.40 p.m.

Worcester has won by 8 wickets. Lancaster won by 83 runs and Surrey scored three points owing the match having to be abandoned through the rain.

RENEWED RIOTING AT LLANELLY.

London, Aug. 20, 11.55 p.m.

Renewed rioting has broken out at Llanelly. The mob incensed at being shot at by the troops pillaged and burned all they laid hold of. Owing to a dynamite explosion three were killed and many injured. It is believed that the explosion caused a fire to break out in the goods shed at the railway station, which is still blazing.

The troops made several

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE TA CHING BANK.

"Shung Po" Service. Peking, August 20.

The Ministry of Finance has

asked the sanction of the Throne for the restoration of the old promises of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and its use as the head office of the Ta Ching Bank. The request has been complied with.

CURRENCY REFORM.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

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EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

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[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, August 20.

On the return of Chan Kam

Tao, an old boy of Queen's College, from Europe the date for holding the conference in connection with the Currency Reform will be fixed.

OBITUARY.

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL DEAD.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, August 20.

H.E. Chin Ming Fan, Tao-tai of the Tientsin Customs, is dead.

IMPORT DUTY.

TO BE INCREASED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Peking, August 20.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,500,000
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/-10,000,000
Silver5,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.—Chairman
E. Shellard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.
G. Baloch, Esq.
Andrew Forbes, Esq.
G. Friedland, Esq.
C. S. Gubba, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—N. J. STABB
MANAGER—H. E. R. HUNTER
London BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposit is allowed
at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1868.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000

RESERVE FUND.....£1,025,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON OUR
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
3 per cent.

W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ... 10,860,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies

TOKIO. HANKOW.

KODE. TIENSIN.

OSAKA. PEKIN.

NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.

LONDON. DALNY.

LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK. ANTHONY.

SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.

HONOLULU. MUKDEN.

BOMBAY. TELING.

SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per
annum.

" " 3½ " "

" " 2½ " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-

ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND,...Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—
60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS

ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every

Description of Banking and Ex-

changed Business, receives money on

Current Account at the rate of 2 per

cent. per annum on daily balance and

accepts Fixed Deposits at the following

rates:

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ " "

For 3 months, 3 " "

GEO. HOOG,

Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG, 2nd May, 1911. [18]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY

PAID-UP.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

1 MAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow

Kobe, King, Singapore, Tientsin

Lebensu Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Moscow, N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON

AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DISCOUNT GESELL

SCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [22]

Intimations.**REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.**

The experience of 35 years is BEHIND IT. The confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An ever-widening field of usefulness is BEFORE IT.

IT.

SIEMSSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1053]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
If they do and if the mountings are
properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
There is no comfort in spectacles that
are merely "good enough." They are
either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
repairs, come and see us at our new
location in York Buildings, between
Kelly & Walsh, and Morris & Sons.

F. C. MACDONALD,
260, Acting Manager.

CLARK & CO.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD.

HONGKONG

**33
“FELUCCA.”**

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

MASPERO FRERES LTD.,

CAIRO.

TRADE MARK

**THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.**

STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND.

No. 10 SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

HONGKONG & CHINA.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS CONFECTIONERS CATERERS RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1052]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED

for the Half-Year ending 30th

June, 1911, at the Rate of TWO

POUNDS STERLING per Share of

\$125 is Payable on and after MON-

DAY, the 21st August, Current, at

the Offices of the Corporation, where

Shareholders are requested to apply for

Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1911. [1024]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

THE scholastic year will commence

on MONDAY, 21st Inst., at

8.30 a.m.

For particulars as to Board and

Tuition apply to

THE DIRECTOR,

Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1911. [1025]

Auction

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.</p

SIPIAU TIN.

A Poor Outlook.

The 18th ordinary general meeting of the Sipiau Tin Company, Ltd., was held at the offices, Gresham House, Mr. G. A. Derrick presiding. The report and accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman said the result of the year's working had again been an adverse one although not quite so heavy as that of the preceding year, notwithstanding that the ore proceeds had been very much less. The reason the loss was not so heavy was on account of economies effected in the working expenses, a saving of \$9,350 having been made over the previous year. That in itself was quite satisfactory and had the ore proceeds kept up, even to what they were the previous year, there would have been some margin of profit. Unfortunately they had fallen off; in fact the last five years showed a steady falling off in the amount of output. Were it merely a question of the accounts the position would be unfortunate enough, but as was stated in the directors' report there was another matter of even greater importance than the loss on the mining account for the year. That was the position that had arisen in connection with the lawsuit that was entered into with the company at the end of 1910. They might remember the company erected its present machinery in 1908 and started working it in January, 1909. The work went on without the slightest interruption until the end of 1910, when a notice was served on the company that an action had been entered against it for having erected the machinery on land not belonging to the company, and also for depositing its tailings on land which was not their property. At the time that action was entered and came on for trial Mr. Teddie, who was the only person who could have given material evidence, was in Europe, and his whereabouts were not known. The case went to court and judgment, he was sorry to say, was given against the company. After that it was felt that it might be possible to come to terms with the present owners of the land as it seemed to the directors that there was no intention on the part of the owners to work the land. The negotiations were not successful. Some time after this Mr. Teddie unexpectedly returned to Singapore and when informed of the result of the trial he pooh-poohed the judgment as absurd. He said it was quite true that the company did erect the machinery on land which was not their property, but he had made an arrangement with Loo Tong Fat, the owner, to be allowed to erect the machinery for a sum of \$200. Mr. Teddie was very friendly with Loo Tong Fat and proceeded with the building, and as nothing was ever heard of the application for the \$200 he thought the whole thing was to be treated in a friendly way. As regards the tailings, he had a letter from the Mines Department stating that the company had a right to deposit its tailings in the corresponding office in the British Parliament. When a ruling is asked for the Speaker formally gives reasons for his decision, and those reasons are not infrequently the subject of a little debate. It has even happened that the Speaker invites the support of members whose Parliamentary experience exceeds his own. All this is a little surprising, inasmuch as the absence of a closure in the Dominion Parliament makes the Speaker the real controller of its proceedings. This lack of authority is not due to any incompetence, but to the fact that the Speaker is not re-elected. The office is a party gift, as in England, but it is bestowed afresh at the beginning of each Parliament. An American man attempting to transact a little business in a hotel office was quietly elbowed into the background by two English women, who pushed forward and began making inquiries of the clerk who had been in attendance upon the American. One is obliged to query what would an Englishman say of an American woman who was as rude as that? I asked a charming and brilliant Englishman, knighted for his services to humanity and occupying an official position in the Orient, why the English women, those most away from England, were such rude snobs and such disagreeable specimens of an old land, which prides itself upon its culture. He replied, "I do not know, but I do know it to be a fact." Then he added, "Perhaps it is due to the idea which English

firm had guaranteed the sum of \$4,000—he hoped he should not be called on for it. Another point was that of the directors. At present he was the sole director, and he thought the board should be put on a stronger basis.

Captain Robinson thought it would have been fairer to the shareholders to have called a meeting some months ago and acquainted them of the position of the company.

Mr. Derrick pointed out that there was every reason for believing that a settlement would be arrived at.

Captain Robinson: I think we ought to have got the very best advice in Singapore six months ago and not have left it all this time.

Mr. Derrick said he could not say what happened six months ago, he was away on leave then, and only joined the board in June.

Captain Robinson: We have got no redress. We elect directors and they do nothing. That is the way in Singapore.

Mr. Blunn observed that the sum of \$3,000 was on the balance sheet for directors' fees. Who was to receive them?

The Chairman: If you ask me, nobody will.

Mr. Blunn: I only asked because if there are no directors there is no liability.

The Chairman: The fees are in respect to 1910.

The report and accounts were then adopted.

Mr. E. H. Edlin proposed the re-election of Mr. G. A. Derrick as a director, and added that the company owed him a debt of gratitude for what he had done on behalf of the company in arranging security for the overdraft.

Mr. Derrick said his acceptance of the position would be conditional on his being supported, by at least two other gentlemen.

After further discussion Capt. Robinson, Mr. Chev Woon-Poh and Mr. S. Katz consented to stand as directors, and they were accordingly elected.

The Chairman said the utmost they could do at present was to minimise the expenditure, and await the result of the action to review the judgment. If they were fortunate in that he did not think they would have much difficulty in coming to an arrangement with the owners of the land.

Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co. were re-elected auditors, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE CANADIAN SPEAKERSHIP.

Anyone who reads the proceedings of the Dominion Parliament as recorded in Hansard, the "Globe," will an once be struck by the fact that the Speaker does not possess the authority attaching to the corresponding office in the British Parliament. When a ruling is asked for the Speaker formally gives reasons for his decision, and those reasons are not infrequently the subject of a little debate. It has even happened that the Speaker invites the support of members whose Parliamentary experience exceeds his own. All this is a little surprising, inasmuch as the absence of a closure in the Dominion Parliament makes the Speaker the real controller of its proceedings. This lack of authority is not due to any incompetence, but to the fact that the Speaker is not re-elected. The office is a party gift, as in England, but it is bestowed afresh at the beginning of each Parliament.

An American man attempting to transact a little business in a hotel office was quietly elbowed into the background by two English women, who pushed forward and began making inquiries of the clerk who had been in attendance upon the American. One is obliged to query what would an Englishman say of an American woman who was as rude as that? I asked a charming and brilliant Englishman, knighted for his services to humanity and occupying an official position in the Orient, why the English women, those

most away from England, were such rude snobs and such disagreeable specimens of an old land, which prides itself upon its culture. He replied, "I do not know, but I do know it to be a fact." Then he added, "Perhaps it is due to the idea which English

THE ENGLISH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

English people at home—in England—are delightful. They are cordial, kind, hospitable and gracious.

English people abroad, especially in their own colonies, are delectable, cold, critical, self-centered and ill-mannered toward strangers.

Never in any part of the world have I been more charmed and attracted by men and women in their own domains than in England.

And never have I been so offended and disgusted with disagreeable qualities in human nature, as by any other race or nation, as by the English in Jamaica, in India, in Ceylon, and in other parts of the world where they congregate in the winter season.

The manners of American women are open to criticism in many points. Oftentimes a sensitive American must blush for the conduct of his compatriots when travelling or living abroad.

But never has it been my misfortune to note such repeated violations of common rules of Christian courtesy by Americans as I see continually done by English women over and over again in hotels and on ships while travelling. The English woman is, as the whole world knows, a notoriously bad dresser as a rule. On occasions she can be very smart, and even elegant, and, if she has been much in Paris or America, she can be artistic and suit her costumes to her type. But she gives little thought to dress for any occasion save dinner. During the day, she usually has the appearance of merely seeking comfort in her attire. Her morning and travelling gowns rarely fit well, and her veils and gloves are not chosen with an idea of colour harmony with her costume.

All this is a matter of small moment, however, to the mind of my sensible observer.

But it is a matter of moment when this indifferently attired lady forfeits her rights to that appellation by making herself conspicuously disagreeable to some person who chances to have a finely developed taste for colour schemes or tasteful dressing at all times.

I saw a young French woman come on board a small ship on a sea excursion in India. She was with her husband and gave every evidence of being a cultured lady. It was morning, and her attire was simple, but exquisite. The veil and gloves and hose harmonized, and a single pendant at her throat was of lapis lazuli—the exact colour of her eyes. Her garments fitted like the skin of a ripe fruit. One could not more help looking at her than at a lovely picture hung in range of the eyes.

Two loosely dressed English women with their husbands not only looked, but they stared. Then they whispered to their husbands, and the four looked and the two women audibly giggled. The French lady seemed oblivious of their rudeness, but another woman who saw it felt all the blood of Bunker Hill in her veins growing hot.

An American woman wearing a well-made and appropriate dinner gown for a hotel table, was stared out of countenance by English neighbours at an adjoining table. Whispering and ill-suppressed laughter accompanied the stare.

An American man attempting to transact a little business in a hotel office was quietly elbowed into the background by two English women, who pushed forward and began making inquiries of the clerk who had been in attendance upon the American. One is obliged to query what would an Englishman say of an American woman who was as rude as that? I asked a charming and brilliant Englishman, knighted for his services to humanity and occupying an official position in the Orient, why the English women, those

most away from England, were such rude snobs and such disagreeable specimens of an old land, which prides itself upon its culture. He replied, "I do not know, but I do know it to be a fact."

Then he added, "Perhaps it is due to the idea which English

lady rightly held for centuries, that it was the greatest land on earth—the most powerful and the most successful—and many Englishmen and women have not awokened to the fact that this is no longer true of their country.

They are ready to be critically intollerant or insultingly condescending toward countries without reflecting that they are not in a position to assume superior airs."

The English idea of humour, away from home, seems to be ridicule of their fellow-men. Of course—real humour—they are not prolific. But their stock of ridicule is unlimited and always on tap, in every land save England; and this beverage is freely passed out for Americans particularly.

A brilliant and erudite Hindu gentleman told me of his surprise and pleasure in visiting America and finding the people so cultured, so sympathetic and so progressive.

"We have had little opportunity to know anything about America until recently," he said. "In our English schools we were taught that America was populated with Yankees, who talked English through their noses. That was all the information we had of the United States of America until Swami Zinabandhu and others of our progressive men since visited your country. We find you much more sympathetic and better able to understand our Orient than the English people."

English ought to establish a special mission in all her colonies or teaching the English people who travel Christian kindness and courtesy and good manners based on good will in other nationalities.

HOTEL MURDER.

Tragedy of "Tips."

New York, Friday.

The murderer of William H. Jackson, the wealthy septuagenarian Wall-street broker, whose body was discovered in his room at the Hotel Iroquois, is a seventeen-year-old page-boy named Paul Geidel, who has made a full confession to the police of his crime.

Mr. Jackson was a man, in the word of his surviving brother, who was without a single enemy. His liberality in tipping hotel servants, however, excited the cupidity of the page-boy. "I assumed from the size of the tips that he gave," said the youthful criminal, "that the old man had plenty of money and decided to get some of it myself."

"I obtained a bottle of chloroform from my landlady, Mrs. Kane, and crept up the stairs beside the lift of the Hotel Iroquois, where I was employed until a few days ago. No one noticed me. On the tenth floor I climbed through the window of the bathroom adjoining Mr. Jackson's bedroom. It was only nine o'clock in the evening and the lights were lit. Mr. Jackson lying awake in his bed.

I saw a young French woman come on board a small ship on a sea excursion in India. She was with her husband and gave every evidence of being a cultured lady. It was morning, and her attire was simple, but exquisite. The veil and gloves and hose harmonized, and a single pendant at her throat was of lapis lazuli—the exact colour of her eyes. Her garments fitted like the skin of a ripe fruit. One could not more help looking at her than at a lovely picture hung in range of the eyes.

Two loosely dressed English women with their husbands not only looked, but they stared. Then they whispered to their husbands, and the four looked and the two women audibly giggled. The French lady seemed oblivious of their rudeness, but another woman who saw it felt all the blood of Bunker Hill in her veins growing hot.

An American woman wearing a well-made and appropriate dinner gown for a hotel table, was stared out of countenance by English neighbours at an adjoining table. Whispering and ill-suppressed laughter accompanied the stare.

An American man attempting to transact a little business in a hotel office was quietly elbowed into the background by two English women, who pushed forward and began making inquiries of the clerk who had been in attendance upon the American. One is obliged to query what would an Englishman say of an American woman who was as rude as that? I asked a charming and brilliant Englishman, knighted for his services to humanity and occupying an official position in the Orient, why the English women, those

most away from England, were such rude snobs and such disagreeable specimens of an old land, which prides itself upon its culture. He replied, "I do not know, but I do know it to be a fact."

Then he added, "Perhaps it is due to the idea which English

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TO LET.—TWO ROOMS suitable as Offices in Alexandra Building, 3rd Floor. For particulars apply to F. Blackhead and Co. [181]

RUNAWAY BRIDE.

Four Days of Married Life.

After only four days of married life Mrs. Doris Edith Locke ran away from her husband, Mr. Ivor King Horvey Locke, described as a mining engineer, and she petitioned Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Divorce Court, for dissolution of her marriage on account of the respondent's cruelty and misconduct. The suit was undefended.

Mrs. Locke stated that in the summer of 1900 she made the acquaintance of the respondent, who had come from South Africa with an introduction from a friend of her sister, he eventually proposed marriage to her and was refused. He returned to South Africa and they corresponded. On December 16, 1910, she received a telegram stating that he would be in England on the next day. She met him at Waterloo on December 17. He again proposed marriage and she did not accept him at first. They were married, however, on December 24, at the Registry Office, St. George's, Hanover-square, and also at St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

The President: You said you did not accept him at first, but married him on December 24?

Mrs. Locke: He sort of bullied me into it. I don't know exactly how it happened.

On the wedding day, Mrs. Locke continued, while they were driving in a taxi cab to an hotel, her husband remarked that his previous assertion that he had a luxurious home in South Africa was untrue, and that, in fact, he had not got a penny in the world. He suggested they should live on what she had got, and said that in the boat he would be able to borrow some money.

The President: What did you say?

Mrs. Locke: At first I could not believe that he could be such a cad. I said he would not have anything bad.

Wedding Day Dinner.

After dinner at the hotel (Mrs. Locke continued) the bill was presented by the waiter, but Mr. Locke could not pay. A disturbance was caused, Mr. Locke saying to the waiter that perhaps he would like his wife's gold bag or several of her trunks as security.

Later that evening the respondent knocked her about, tried to get her back, threatened to strangle her, and also bit her while in a temper. He was a man of great strength. On the next day, which was Christmas Day, he was very violent and after a visit which they paid to Bexley was again violent. On December 26 he wanted some of her jewellery to pay the hotel bill and threatened to shoot her. Similar conduct was displayed on December 27, but the next day, early in the morning, she ran away from the hotel, leaving all her luggage behind, and went to a friend's house at Richmond. Her husband followed and threatened to shoot her and anybody whom he found harboring her. A doctor had to be brought owing to her condition of health. On January 2 last she filed a petition for judicial separation, and in consequence of Mr. Locke's subsequent misconduct with a Mrs. Graham filed a supplementary petition for divorce on April 21.

"Are you frightened to continue to live with your husband?" was counsel's last question.

"I am terrified," replied Mrs. Locke, who immediately left the court after the completion of her evidence.

Having heard medical and other witnesses his lordship pronounced a decree nisi with costs.

Intimations.

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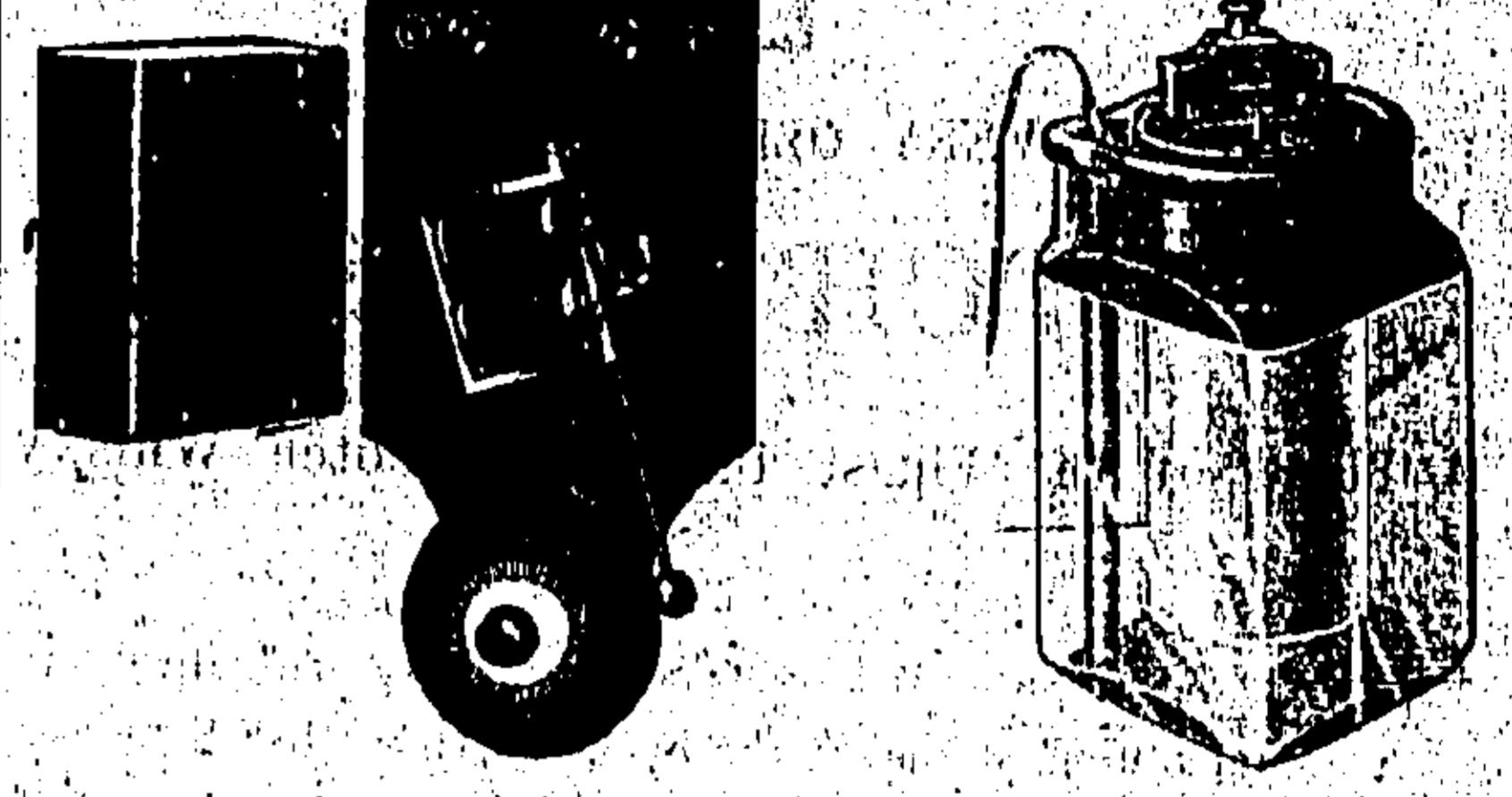
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SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Effective from May 1, 1911.

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Train and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:

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Hongkong, 19th August, 1911.

DAY BY DAY.

THE CITY'S NEWS

The applause of a single human being is of great consequence.

The English Mail despatched from Hongkong on July 22, was delivered in London yesterday.

Tommy: "Pa, what does the paper mean when it says 'comment is unnecessary'?" Mr. Figg: "It means that the writer didn't know what to say."

News has come out by the mail that the Pan-Anglican Conference has voted the sum of £2,000 for permanent work in connection with the diocese of Singapore.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 20th August, 1911.

Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese 377	183
Chinese 172	1,084
Total 549	2,167

Woman Heavily Fined.

A native woman was fined \$1,000 or six months at the Magistracy this morning for being in unlawful possession of 243 tools of loose opium at Connaught Road West.

The Late Rev. Father A. Polotti.

There will be a solemn requiem mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, on Wednesday, 23rd August, 1911, at 7.30 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father A. Polotti.

Articles Missing.

The occupier of No. 1, Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon, reports to the Police that he has missed various articles valued at about \$800, including a silk fib chain loom opium at Connaught Road West.

Land Sales.

The property south of Clowery in May Road was put up for auction this afternoon at the P.W.D. Offices. The plot measures 16,875 square feet, and the upset price was \$3,335. For this sum it was knocked down to Mr. C. F. Carvalho of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Music at the Hongkong Hotel.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week the management of the Hongkong Hotel have arranged to give a series of concerts on the roof garden of the Hotel, commencing at 9 o'clock each evening. If the weather is fine there is no doubt that these concerts will be most enjoyable.

Jury Fined.

Carl A. Friedrichs was among those called for the jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning. He did not answer to his name, and only arrived in court when the case was proceeding. He made his excuses to the Chief Justice, who imposed a nominal fine of \$10.

Presentation to Queen's College.

Mr. E. Ralphs, the Headmaster of Queen's College, has kindly accepted the offer of Mrs. Ho Tung, wife on behalf of her husband, to present to the College the oil paintings of Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., and Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., both of whom took a great interest in education when they were Governors of Hongkong.

Snatching Again.

While a woman was walking along at the junction of Queen's Road West and Centre Street, four men followed her and one of them snatched a hair ornament from her head. An Indian constable, however, whose suspicions were aroused, kept a watchful eye on the trio, and on seeing the outrage, collared the miscreant, who threw down the article. This morning he was brought up before Mr. Hazeland and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, four hours' stocks and 25 strokes of the birch.

A Startling Discovery.

A woman who found out that her husband was a rogue on her wedding day, has obtained a divorce in London. In the course of the case, reported on page three, she said that she was afraid of him.

The City's Health.

For the week ended August 19, there has been only one case of plague—and that proved fatal—in the Colony. One Britisher is reported as having typhus, which has not proved fatal up to the present.

Typhoon Warning.

Through the courtesy of the American Consulate General, Hongkong, we are able to publish the following Typhoon Warning. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m.: Manila, August 20, 9.40 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Luzon filling up.

Weather Return.

Hongkong weather returns during July show that the highest temperature was 91.2 and the lowest 75.0, the average for the month being 82.0. There were 240.0 hours of sunshine and 8,000 inches of rainfall. Rain occurred on fifteen days during the month. The highest wind velocity was 39.7 miles per hour.

Narrow Escape of a Late Governor of the Straits.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith (formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements) was driving home at Welwyn, Herts, on the evening of 14th July, after attending a Court of the Mercer's Company, when the horse took fright at a threshing machine and overturned the carriage. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith was thrown out and had a narrow escape. The coachman's ankle was broken.

S.S. Japan.

The s.s. Japan, which arrived here to-day from Calcutta, reported that at 8.45 p.m. on the 15th August, while in Lat. 11° N. and Long. 111° 13' E. saw a signal of distress and found the Beagle with tail and shaft broken; naked to be towed to Hongkong; stood by till daylight, when they sent across their hawser, which unfortunately parted after about two hours' steaming; sent our steel hawser across, which held, to Hongkong.

Bathing Fatality.

Two Chinese boys were drowned yesterday afternoon at Police Pier, Kowloon. They had been swimming for some little time when the younger, aged 12, was seen to be in difficulties. The elder, a boy of 15, went to his assistance, but both being out of their depth became alarmed and sank. A Chinese driver who happened to be in the neighbourhood jumped into the water and recovered the bodies. The younger was dead, but though the elder was alive he was too far gone to recover and expired soon afterwards.

Mad Chinaman's Escapades.

A Chinese passenger caused much trouble and annoyance on the voyage here, on the s.s. Japan which arrived in Hongkong on Saturday evening. The first escapade of this madman was to endeavour to slash his brains out by rushing against the bulwarks. Then he secured a chopper and attacked a contraband. He was secured, but three times got free, breaking the handcuffs that were placed upon his wrists. On Sunday he was handed over to the police for conveyance to the asylum, and while Lance Sergt. Fox had charge of him, he jumped overboard. His custodian followed in a sampan and took him out of the water with a boat hook.

Messrs Castle Bros. Wolf & Sons.

It is reported in the Manila

papers that the sale of the Wolf

interest in the well-known firm of

Castle Bros. Wolf and Sons to Mr.

M. F. Loewenstein, manager of the

company, and Mr. J. M. Switzer,

an assistant manager, has been

effected. Since the death of Mr.

George E. Wolf, one of the leading

business men of the Philippines,

and senior partner of the

firm, his interests in the company

have been divided between his

brother, a resident in Manila.

Arrangements for the purchase of

the senior Mrs. Wolf's interests

were completed some time ago,

and Mrs. George E. Wolf signed

the contract for the sale of her

interests in the company shortly

after her arrival from the United

States last week. No changes in

the policy of the company are

contemplated, but plans for con-

siderable extension of its busi-

ness are being considered. Mr.

Loewenstein has applied for Aus-

tralian citizenship to the United

States, and will be gone about

six months.

SOLDIERS TERRIFIED.

A Foolish Practice.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, August 18th.

Ever since the unsuccessful

attempt made on the life of

Admiral Li Chun, a state of

uneasiness has been prevailing

in the bannerman's concession. The

Tatar soldiers have been so

terrified by the outrage, that they

have not a moment of rest in the

work of defending their prop-

erty and guarding their lives.

Every night they let off big bombs

as a signal that they are prepared.

This practice is a bad going on

for some time, greatly to the

annoyance of the people, resulting

in the neighbourhood, who are

thus awakened. The matter has

reached the ears of His Excellency

the Viceroy, who considers it a

breach of the peace and an origin

of misconception. He has issued

an order for the cessation of this

foolish practice.

Hongkong Telegraph.

April 24, 1911.

The Chief Justice continuing

to accept the corrections of the

Acting Attorney-General and re-

marked that punishment involved

CLEARING UP A MISAPPREHENSION.

The Chief Justice's Statement.

This morning at the adjourned

Criminal Sessions the Chief Justice,

Sir Francis Pigott, addressing

the gentlemen of the jury.

He has not the same authoritative

powers as the Speaker of the House of Commons. See page three.

Over Generous.

To be too generous is not a

serious fault, though this may be

doubted when excessive tipping

is likely to bring about one's

murder. A case of this nature is

reported on page three.

Si-pau Tin.

Anything but a promising out-

look was spoken of at the general

meeting of the shareholders of the

Si-pau Tin Company in London.

A report of the meeting is to be

found on page three.

Falls Circus.

On Saturday night a fair

amount of interest was taken by

a large audience in the drawing

room for two gold watches that

were presented by the management.

During the intervals Mr. Fillis drew two slips from a hat full

of ticket duplicates, and the two

drawn, which had claimants in

the audience, carried with them

the watches. The winning numbers

were 6541 and 6272. The

chief d'œuvre of the programme

was "Dick Turpin's Ride to

York," of which the natural

acting of the horse taking the part

of Black Bass was a prominent

feature. The excellent turn is to

be presented again to-night by

special request.

Garrison Orders.

The following arrangements have been made for the performance of the duties of Officiating Clergyman to the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational Troops in the Command during the absence of the Revd. C. H. Hickling, from 31st August, to 27th September, 1911, inclusive.

—Revd. J. M. Henry, M.A., to conduct services. Revd. C. Bone to undertake hospital and related work.

S.S. Japan.

With reference to the above, the four papers of the colony reported and published, as having fallen from the lips of the Chief Justice, on April 24th, the following words:

Daily Press.

April 25, 1911.

Now gentlemen, the punishment involves three things: first, the reform of the criminal; second, deterrent to others; third, underlying, though rarely expressed, is the old Hebrew theory of vengeance.

If the law did not deter from committing these crimes, the legislature is perfectly justified in having recourse to vengeance, that is, to administer the same kind of penalty as the prisoner has used in committing his offence.

A CASE OF BRIBERY.**Interesting Cross Examination:**

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before the Chief Justice and a jury, a Chinese, An Yau Wo, was charged with giving \$45 to a Chinese constable as a bribe.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. Eddon Potter defended.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. H. Reeves, H. R. Makin, H. Gonzales, Rodrigues, W. Gardner, W. H. Clinton-Smith, Alf Temperton, R. S. Piercy.

The Attorney-General said that the prisoner was charged with having given a bribe to a Chinese constable of \$45 in ten and twenty cent pieces, with a view of influencing his conduct. The Chinese constable would tell the jury, that prior to July last he had known the defendant for some three months.

Apparently the defendant was under the impression that he was under observation, because on July 5th he met the Chinese constable at the Saikung wharf and said that he knew he was making enquiries about him, and suggested that he should give him \$50. The Chinese constable did not arrest him then, but went back to the police station, and made a report. In consequence of instructions that he received he met the prisoner again. That would be two days afterwards. He met the prisoner and they went upstairs into a room over a shop. Prisoner said to the constable: "Why are you looking for me?" The constable replied:—"You know all about the matter." Prisoner said:—"It has nothing to do with me. It is Lee Yan Fat's business." The constable asked:—"What is the matter?" and prisoner replied:—"I also do not know what it is." He asked the constable not to take so much trouble and to have a bribe to let the matter drop. He thereupon handed him a purse containing \$45 and the constable took it to his sergeant, who opened it and saw the money. Prisoner was then arrested.

The Chinese constable gave evidence in support of the counsel's statement, and was submitted to the following cross-examination by Mr. Potter.

You are about to be married, are you not?—No.

You are betrothed?—Yes.

You expect to get married in the near future?—Well, yes; it all depends upon the money circumstances.

Quite so. It all depends upon the money circumstances. Bearing in mind that last answer I would like to call your attention to what Lee Yan Fat said when he was charged at your police station: "I lent \$45 to Lee Yau San (the constable) to marry a wife?"—Yes, no doubt he said so. I am not responsible for what he said.

Is it all imagination on Lee Yan Fat's part?—I don't know; he knows his own business best.

Can you suggest any reason why this man should volunteer such a statement?—That is his business; not mine.

I put it to you that on July 5 you sent a message to Lee Yan Fat and Ma Tso Po that you wished to see them?—No, I did not.

And I put it to you that on July 6th you did see them?—No, I did not.

And I put it to you, you asked them for money?—No.

Have you an interpreter at your police station named Lee Chi Pan?—Yes.

Did Lee Chi Pan say anything to you about borrowing money from these people?—No.

On the way from Taipo, in the train you said to the prisoner: "I have not brought this trouble on you. It is the interpreter Lee Chi Pan, he said that you gave me a bribe and I ought to hand the money over to the sergeant. I really wanted the money for my marriage?—No, that is not so.

This witness was subsequently recalled and in reply to the Attorney-General said that he had been keeping prisoner and Lee Yan Fat under observation on his own account.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

MR DENMAN FULLER IN MANILA.**Recital a Success:**

The Manila papers speak very highly of the performance of Mr. Denman Fuller, who gave an organ recital in the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John on the 16th inst. Mr. Denman Fuller says the "Cablenews-American," was the centre of interest and he showed himself master of the organ as he has on other occasions here.

The musical programme began with the Toccata and Fugue in D Minor by Bach. The second organ number, the Meditation by Battista was the most pleasing to the uncritical part of the audience because of its subdued delicacy; Griegs Hyldurings March, was a happy selection on the part of Mr. Fuller as Grieg's music with its distinctive Northern clarity is not often heard on the organ in Manila.

Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, —Bach
Mr. Denman Fuller.
Solo: Hoar-Yosrael Mendelsohn
Mrs. Rosley.
Meditation, —Battista
Mr. Denman Fuller.
Toccata, —Bach
Mr. Denman Fuller.
Solo: Froide
Miss Clara Carreon.
Hyldurings March, —Grieg
Mr. Denman Fuller.
La Nuit, —S. Karg Elert
Mr. Denman Fuller.
Duet: Crucifix, —Faure
Mrs. Bosley and Mrs. Spencer.
Allegro Muostoso (Sonata in G. Major), —Elgar
Mr. Denman Fuller.
Mr. Denman Fuller's next recital will take place to-morrow afternoon.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.**Proposal to Tax Freight.**

The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.
Canton, August 18.

Regarding the proposal to subject the goods carried by the Canton-Kowloon Railway to a duty His Excellency the Canton Vice-roy has instructed Taotai Chen and Shah to consider the matter with the Provincial Treasurer and the Diplomatic Commissioner. Taotai Chen and Shah will soon proceed to Hongkong to open negotiations direct with H.E. the Governor on the proposal to levy a duty on goods carried by the Railway.

REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.**Terrorism at Canton.**

Like Hongkong, Shanghai, it seems probable, will become a refuge for the gentry and officials of Kwangtung province who are fleeing from the turmoils raised by the revolutionary party. It is understood that within the last few days considerable sums of money have reached Shanghai from Canton, presumably for safe-keeping during the troublous times, and it is also believed that part of the households of several of the southern officials, and the wealthy class have arrived here by steamer. Whether these officials intend to set up house in the Settlement or City cannot be said, but there seems little doubt that for the time being they are to make Shanghai their home. Evidently, from the circumstance that they are coming so far as Shanghai, they have been thoroughly terrorized both in Canton and in the province, and the arrival of concubines and other members of their households is but the precursor of their own flight from the district.

Should their example be followed to any extent, it is quite probable that the experience of Shanghai may in measure be similar to that of Hongkong. Reports from the Colony are to the effect that property and rents have gone up to an alarming figure on account of the influx of refugees, and while from its distance from the centre of trouble Shanghai is scarcely likely to suffer so much in this respect, the effect may be felt. The fact of refugee having already sought the shelter of Shanghai, is significant, and points to the fear of the people in the south of more serious trouble and bloodshed.—N.C.

Now,

PROPOSED PRESENTATIONS.

To Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., LL.D.

Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., has issued the following circular letter:

Both at home and abroad it has occurred to many that the time has come when an appropriate testimony should be paid to Sir Patrick Manson for the original and scientific work he has done in the field of tropical medicine.

It is needless to say that this will be taken up with enthusiasm by every one who appreciates what Sir Patrick has accomplished and inspired.

Professor Blanchard, of Paris, has already taken steps to further an International tribute, which promises to be widely supported. It will take the form of a medallion of gold, bearing an impression of Sir Patrick's features, by M. Richer, of Paris, and of this a replica will be distributed to subscribers of 25 francs and upwards.

Whilst hoping and believing that Professor Blanchard's scheme will be successful, and that British support will be freely given, it is felt that an opportunity should be afforded to Sir Patrick's Anglo-Saxon compatriots to bear direct testimony to the esteem in which they hold him, and to afford tangible proof of their appreciation of his work.

A National testimonial has been inaugurated for this purpose by the London and Liverpool schools of tropical medicine, and the idea has been supported by medical officers of the Navy, the Army, and the Colonial Service. It is proposed that the National testimonial shall consist of a portrait in oils to be presented to Sir Patrick; a copy in oils to be placed at such institution as he may decide upon, and of a black-and-white reproduction for subscribers of one guinea or more.

It is further hoped that there will be sufficient funds to provide a sum from the interest of which a prize should be given at stated intervals for the best original or applied work done in connection with tropical medicine and hygiene.

Knowing the interest you take in all that appertains to the welfare of the many races and communities within the British sphere of influence upon which Sir Patrick has conferred direct benefits, and in the interest of tropical medicine generally, we feel sure you will give this proposal your favourable consideration and support.

Particulars of the International testimonial inaugurated by Professor Blanchard, of Paris, can be obtained from the local secretaries. A return form for both testimonials and a preliminary list of subscribers for the portrait and proposed Manson Prize are enclosed. Staff-Surgeon Percy W. Bassett-Smith, R.N., D.T.M. & H., Camb., Lecturer on tropical medicine, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, James Cantlie, Esq., F.R.C.S., Member of Honorary Surgical Staff and Lecturer, London School of Tropical Medicine, C. W. Daniels, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.P., Member of Honorary Medical Staff and Lecturer, London School of Tropical Medicine, Colonel Sir Wm. B. Leishman, R.A.M.C., F.R.S., M.B., C.M., Professor of Pathology, Royal Army Medical College, Professor G. H. F. Nutall, F.R.S., M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D., Quick Professor of Biology, University of Cambridge, Wm. Thos. Prout, Esq., C.M.G., M.B., C.M., Hon. Lecturer, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Major Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.C.S., LL.D., D.Sc., Professor of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool, and Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Professor W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Lecturer, London School of Tropical Medicine. Members of the Provisional Committee.

Please reply to James Cantlie, Esq., F.R.C.S., 140, Harley St., London, W., or Dr. G. M. Harston, Hongkong.

DON'T FORGET.

Monday, August 21.
New Hippodrome Circus,
Fillis' Circus, Victoria Skating
Rink, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 26.
Gymkhana Meeting.
Tuesday, August 29.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, was held at the town office, Queen's Buildings, to-day at noon, Mr. G. H. Medhurst presiding. There were also present the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Messrs. H. P. White, D. W. Craddock, F. Lieb, G. Friessland, H. A. Siehs (directors); A. V. Apiear, Chau Siu Ki, Chung Pui Kui, W. Dunbar, Ho Fook, Ho Ju, Lo Sheung Shui, John Munro, K. Sayce, Mr. M. Dyer (manager), and Mr. W. Jolly (secretary).

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the Chairman said:

The report of your Directors, the Balance Sheet, the Revenue Account for the six months ending 30th June 1911, have been before you for the past two weeks, and following our usual custom, I would ask your permission to consider them as read.

During the six months we have

earned a net profit of sixty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$16,595.00).

This sum is nearly equal to our total earnings for the year 1910, and the improvement I am sure is very gratifying to us all, and fully justifies the policy outlined at our meeting just one year ago, that is, to attract work to this Colony, by giving the best work at moderate prices, by prompt accommodation and repair of vessels, and by insuring quick despatch. Ship owners require cheapness and promptitude in these hard times, and we are in a position that is quite unrivalled in the East in this respect. We have six dry docks, and two shipways, and I am glad to tell you that on several occasions during the period under review, we had all our docking accommodation taken up. All we want now is more work, and I have no doubt that when the reflection of the brisk condition of trade at home, as shown by Board of Trade returns, reaches the Far East we will obtain an increased volume of business for our establishments.

There is an increasing demand for medium sized steamers in this district, and while a few such boats have been placed with several builders on the China coast, the contract prices were so unremunerative, and the obligations attached to the contracts so difficult of fulfilment, that we consider nothing has been lost by those orders having gone past us. In smaller craft we do fairly well, and we have had a good share of trade in auxiliary machinery, boilers, general engineering and constructional work. In hand at present are a number of steam launches, motor boats, wooden barges, several new rams, and quite a lot of constructional work, and we have just secured an order for a steamer 180 feet in length.

You will be glad to know also that our dredger the "Canton River" has been chartered to dredge Macao Harbour at a satisfactory rate. It is expected that this charter will go on for a considerable period, and if so it will be a source of added income to the Company.

Out of revenue we have maintained all our establishments in first class order. We have not added much to our plant during the six months, the principal item being a small steam launch, which we found necessary, and are now running as a ferry boat between Hongkong and the docks. This service is a great convenience, and is much appreciated by our clients.

We all hope that the increased volume of business will be coming along soon and we are sure when it does that Mr. Dyer will tackle the work both expeditiously and profitably.

Yours, etc.,

A Shareholder.

Hongkong, August 21, 1911.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BY kind permission of Captain Zeeder the Orchestra of the S.S. Siberia will give a CONCERT on the Roof Garden on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, commencing at 9 p.m.

Hongkong, 21st Aug., 1911. [1327]

CONCERT.

GRAND PROMENADE

CHARITY CONCERT, on

behalf of the family of the late Private

W. F. Taylor, Infantry Company,

Hongkong Volunteer Corps, will be

held on the Volunteer Parade Ground

on SATURDAY, the 2nd September,

1911, at 9.15 p.m.

If wet the Concert will be held in the Drill Hall.

Tickets \$2 and \$1 can be obtained

from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh or from

Volunteer Headquarters.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel

L. A. H. Hamilton and Officers the

Band of the 1st K.O.Y.L.I. will attend.

Hongkong, 21st Aug., 1911. [1328]

THE LATE MR. E. JONES-HUGHES.**The Funeral.**

The interment of the late Mr.

E. Jones-Hughes took place on

Saturday afternoon at the Happy

Valley, the cortego passing the

monument at 5 p.m. amid general tokens of respect. The

house was laden with a profusion

of beautiful floral tributes while

the number of those who followed

to the grave, totalled quite two

hundred. Mr. T. F. Hough, the

deceased gentleman's partner,

was the chief mourner while

among those who paid their last

respects were the members of the

office staff and of the Victoria

Masonic Lodge of which he was a

prominent member. The service

was conducted by the Rev. C. H.

Hickling in a most impressive

manner.

Among those present were:

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr.

O. Montague Ede, Hon. Mr. G.

H. Ross, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Dr.

F. C. Clark, Messrs. M. J. D.

Stephens, H. W. Looker, L.

Shipping Steamers.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver U.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER; 72 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 6 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong From Quebec.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Satur., Sept. 2. "ALLIAN LINE" Fri., Sept. 29.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Satur., Sept. 26. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., Oct. 20.

"MONTEAGLE" Satur., Oct. 14.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Satur., Nov. 4. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Dec. 1.

Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperors of Britain" and "Emperors of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and, are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (named Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	KWONG-SANG	Tuesday, 22nd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	LOONG-SANG	Saturday, 26th Aug., 2 P.M.
TIENTSIN v. TSINTAU	CHONG-SHING	Sunday, 27th Aug., 11 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALCUTTA	FOOK-SANG	Thursday, 31st Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	Friday, 1st Sept., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 2nd Sept., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kwangsang," "Naungsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chiefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D.W.	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIC"	11,000	F. Cowley	September 1st.
"KUMERIC"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keeling if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer Expected on about the 1st of the Month.

Tilobodas JAVA 1st half Aug.

Tilmah JAVA 1st half Aug.

Tikkin JAVA 1st half Aug.

Tillatlap JAVA 1st half Aug.

Tilliwong JAPAN 2nd half Aug.

Titaroeng JAVA 2nd half Aug.

Tilopang JAVA 1st half Sept.

Tilmack JAVA 2nd half Sept.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on the 1st half of the Month.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
King's Building, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 376.

[974]

Shipping Steamers**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLES	HIRANO MARU, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PRENANG, LOMBOK PORT SAID...	WEDNESDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1911.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PRENANG, LOMBOK PORT SAID...	TANGO MARU, CAPT. K. Kawara, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1911.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PRENANG, LOMBOK PORT SAID...	KAMO MARU, CAPT. F. L. Sommo, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF IRELAND	SATURDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 27th AUGUST, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 29th OCTOBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 17th DECEMBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 24th DECEMBER, 1911.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 1st MARCH, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 8th MARCH, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 15th MARCH, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 29th MARCH, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 5th APRIL, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 12th APRIL, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 19th APRIL, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 26th APRIL, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 3rd MAY, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 10th MAY, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 17th MAY, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 24th MAY, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 31st MAY, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 7th JUNE, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 14th JUNE, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 21st JUNE, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 28th JUNE, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 5th JULY, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 12th JULY, 1912.

MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN	SATURDAY, 19th JULY, 1912.
MONTREAL	EMPEROR OF INDIA	SATURDAY, 26th JULY, 1912.

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LOG BOOK.

The Position of the Merchant Navy.

A most serious state of things in regard to the position of the British Merchant Marine is revealed by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, who utters a note of warning which our station cannot afford to neglect. He shows that while the number of British seamen in the mercantile navy is decreasing, the number of foreigners employed in British ships is increasing, and that now, no fewer than 40,000 foreigners are to be found there.

He quotes the preamble of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1844, which states that

The prosperity, strength, and safety of the United Kingdom do largely depend on a large, constant, and ready supply of seamen, and it is therefore expedient to promote the increase of the number of seamen and to afford them all due encouragement and protection:

Nevertheless, while British merchant tonnage was trebled in the last half of the nineteenth century, the number of British seamen engaged in the mercantile marine decreased 25 per cent. and its young men and boys 35 per cent. In 1880 the estimated number had fallen to 60,700; while in 1901 there were only 44,300. From a later Blue Book it appears that the number in 1908 was 34,052. In 1904 it was estimated that there were 40,000 foreigners in the British mercantile marine earning two millions sterling in wages.

Mr. Drage points out, in a letter to the "Times," that immensely as we own something like half the mercantile tonnage of the world, and as the bulk of our raw materials and two-thirds of the food we eat are transported from across the seas, it is a national reproach that sea training is the only form of technical education for which no organic public system exists. It is, moreover, in a special sense a national danger, because the conversion of merchant ships into warships on the high seas in time of war is not prohibited by international agreement, and our rivals are certain to make use of this mode of warfare should occasion arise. Presumably the Admiralty will in time of war provide, as formerly, armaments for merchant ships, but the crews of British merchant ships are now often composed of mere unskilled labourers without training or discipline and with absolutely no knowledge of gunnery or the arts of war.

"It is the fashion in such cases," he goes on, "to talk of national decadence, but the difficulty is not with the rising generation. Having been ever since 1890 closely associated with the management of a training ship (the Exmouth), from which 3,300 boys of the poorest class have passed into the Royal Navy and 3,800 into the mercantile marine, I can say from personal knowledge not only that there is no diminution in the energy, endurance, and love of the son of English boys, but also that they compare favourably with those of foreign countries with which, as a practical administrator, I feel obliged to keep in touch."

The Late Señor Paco Iboleon.

The homeward Spanish mail steamer Isla de Panay left Manila on August 12 en route to Liverpool via the usual ports of call. On board the Isla de Panay are the confined remains of Señor Paco Iboleon, a Spanish officer in the Philippines, who during the last revolt was foully murdered by a band of Filipino insurrectionists.

but not before he himself had disposed of several of his assailants. He was the elder brother of Señor Isidore Iboleon, an old and respected Spanish resident of Manila, and whose only son is at present studying English in Singapore.

The Passing of the Sailing Ship.

The final disappearance of the sailing ship appears to be fast approaching, and unless it can be made to pay by fitting it with oil engines as auxiliary power, as has been done to large sailing ships in one or two instances, it has been shown that it cannot compete with the steam driven vessel.

The 1910 report recently published of the Visurgia Reederij Company of Bremen, owning a considerable fleet of sailing vessels, shows that the company had a disastrous year, and there has lately been published a list of some 120 sailing ships which passed from the British Register during a period of fifteen months.

On the Clyde it is considered that if the list of sailing ships continues to decrease as it has been doing during the past twelve months, the fleet will cease to exist at the end of one year. Forty-one of the ships have been sold or otherwise disposed of within the past year, and at least a dozen more are said to be for sale.

E.C. Wilks, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A. Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamship, or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2nd FLOOR, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

C.T.E. LOUVENCOURT EXTRA DRY. \$24.00 per case.

FRENCH STORE, 6, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th June, 1911. [14]

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT, ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor Engineers and

Rickshaw Builders.

REPAIRS TO Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of Electric Goods and Machinery

PHONE 482.

No. 63, Des Voeux Road Central. Managing Proprietor:

C. LAURITSEN.

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of articles appearing in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" on

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS."

The law is clearly stated.

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," 47, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 8 Aug., 1911. [1204]

WING KEE & CO. 47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS, PROVISION & COAL MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG, 9th Mar., 1911. [109]

A LING & CO. FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.

19, Queen's Road. [883]

Intimations**AERTEX CELLULAR.**

COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR

for

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

SUN GLASSES.

Any tint made to any prescription.

No charge for testing sight.

Repair of all description made by competent workmen.

N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician, 14, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [929]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP... \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

General Managers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1911. [41]

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

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DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.

19, Queen's Road. [883]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON & ANTWERP.	NORMANDIE.....	10 A.M.	Freight and Passage.
PERAK, C'NGB.	CAPT. G. Phillips.....	24th Aug.	Captain.
POET SAID AND MARSHALLS.....	SOCOTRA.....	About G. J. Coldwell.....	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	SUNDA.....	6th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DELTIA.....	About Capt. E. P. Martin.....	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, VIA ARACADIA	ANGOLA.....	Noon	See Special Advertisement.
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CARIBBEA.....	2nd Sept.	[4]

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 21st August, 1911.

[4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**BREMEN.****IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.**

FOR STEAMERS To SAIL ON

JESSELTON, KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"Borneo".....	5,050	THURSDAY,
	Capt. F. Semblin.....	24th Aug., 10 A.M.	

KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Coblenz".....	About	TUESDAY,
	Capt. L. Klugkist.....	6,750	DAY, 22nd Aug.

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Burlow".....	16,900	ABOUT WEDNESDAY,
	Capt. H. Forme.....	DAY, 23rd Aug.	

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALT

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

	Selling	Buying
T.T.	1/0 8	1/0 8
Demand	1/0 7/10	1/0 7
80 d.s.	1/0 3	1/0 3
60 d.s.	1/0 3	1/0 3
4 m/s.	1/0 9/10	1/0 9
T/T, Shanghai	70	70
T/T, Singapore	70	70
T/T, Japan	97	97
T/T, India	138	138
Demand India	138	138
T/T, San Francisco and New York	434	434
T/T, Japan	107	107
T/T, Marks	182	182
T/T, France	225	225
4 m/s. L/C	1/0 13/16	
4 m/s. D/P	1/0 15/16	
6 m/s. L/C	1/0 15/16	
30 d.s. Sydney & Melbourne	1/0 1/10	
30 d.s. San Foo & New York	443	
4 m/s. Marks	187	
4 m/s. France	2,294	
8 m/s. do	2,314	
Bar Silver	24/1/16	
Bank of England rate	3%	
Sovereign	\$11.12	

POST-OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The s.s. China, with American Mail, is expected at this port to-morrow.

A Mail will close for—

Hoihow, Tournon, and Quinshon—Per

Signal, 22nd Aug., 8 A.M.

Haiphong—Hongkong, 22nd Aug., 9

A.M.

Koelung, [Shanghai], Moji, Kobe,

Yokohama, Victoria and

Tacoma—Per Panama-mail,

22nd Aug., 10 A.M.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu,

Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique,

Valparaiso and Coronel—Per

Kiyo-maru, 22nd Aug., 11

A.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cook-

town, Cairns, Townsville,

Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,

Launceston, New Zealand,

Dunedin, Melbourne, Ade-

lida, Perth and Fremantle—

Per St. Albans, 22nd Aug.,

11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Kwangtung, 22nd

Aug., 11 A.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, and

Sourabaya—Per Tjiluwong,

22nd Aug., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Colombo and Bombay—

Per Tosa-maru, 22nd Aug.,

11 A.M.

Singapore—Per Perseus, 22nd Aug.,

11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Wingash, 22nd Aug.,

11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per

Haiyang, 22nd Aug., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 22nd Aug., 1:15

P.M.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 22nd Aug., 2

P.M.

Manila, Cebu and Illoilo—Per Kaifeng,

22nd Aug., 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tutsiorin—

Per Kleet, 23rd Aug., 11

A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 23rd Aug., 1:15

P.M.

Hoihow and Hoi-ping—Per Sung-

kien, 23rd Aug., 5 P.M.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per

Nippon, 2 th Aug., 8 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per

Hai-shing, 25th Aug., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 26th Aug., 1:15

P.M.

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kuei-

chow, 26th Aug., 8 P.M.

Saigon—Per Vostfold, 26th Aug.,

4 P.M.

Keelung, Shangha, Nagasaki, Kobe,

Yokohama, Shimizu, Yoko-

hama, Honolulu and San

Francisco—Per Siberia, 26th

Aug., noon.

Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and

Illoilo)—Per Loong-sing, 26th Aug., 1:15

P.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 26th Aug., 1:15

P.M.

Tsintau and Tientsin—Per Chooeng-

shing, 26th Aug., 5 P.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tutsiorin—

Per Tournon, 20th Aug., 11

A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per

Hai-tan, 20th Aug., noon.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per

Foo-kung, 21st Aug., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Kolo and Moji—Per Nam-

sang, 1st Sept., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,

Honolulu and San Francisco

—Per China, 1st Sept.,

noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 26th Aug., 1:15

P.M.

Tsintau and Tientsin—Per Chooeng-

shing, 26th Aug., 5 P.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tutsiorin—

Per Tournon, 20th Aug., 11

A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per

Hai-tan, 20th Aug., noon.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per

Foo-kung, 21st Aug., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Kolo and Moji—Per Nam-

sang, 1st Sept., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,

Honolulu and San Francisco

—Per China, 1st Sept.,

noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 26th Aug., 1:15

P.M.

Tsintau and Tientsin—Per Chooeng-

shing, 26th Aug., 5 P.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tutsiorin—

Per Tournon, 20th Aug., 11

A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per

Hai-tan, 20th Aug., noon.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per

Foo-kung, 21st Aug., 11 A.M.

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Honolulu and San Francisco

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